

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of
Sunday School Course, Moody Bible In-
stitute, Chicago.)
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LESSON FOR OCTOBER 15

APPEAL TO CAESAR.

LESSON TEXT—Acts 25 (vv. 1-12).
GOLDEN TEXT—It is enough for the
disciple that he be as his teacher, and
the servant as his Lord.—Math. 10:23.

Teachers ought to urge their scholars to read Chapters 24, 25 and 26 thoroughly, and with the use of a map locate the places mentioned. The date of this lesson is A. D. 59, and it occurred at the crisis of the events which determined the way Paul should go to Rome, Nero being the emperor at that time.

I. Paul in the Prison at Caesarea (vv. 1-6). Paul was worn out, badly in need of rest, and is given during this imprisonment much freedom. He was accompanied by Luke, his physician, and probably some of his other friends. For almost 20 years Paul had been living a strenuous life, crowded full of labors that would have crushed an ordinary man. Now for some considerable time he had time to thoroughly master and assimilate the truth which he had been preaching, the results of which have come down to us in the form of letters, seven of which at least were written during and after the events of this lesson. His imprisonment also gave many of his friends opportunity to secure his counsel and guidance. The vindictiveness and hatred of the Jews is evident by this new plot whereby they sought the help of Festus against Paul. The corrupt Felix had been succeeded by a more upright man, Festus. The scheme of these enemies of Paul and of Jesus had already resulted in giving Paul an opportunity to preach Jesus as the Christ and the Judge of men to persons who otherwise would not have been within the scope of his influence. Through his persecution he had reached leading officials and educated men of the Romans and of the Jews. Bunyan, in Bedford Jail, and Luther in Wittenberg Castle, are illustrations of the principle that, "difficulties are the stones out of which all God's houses are built."

Felix, on giving up his office to his successor, left Paul bound (Ch. 24:27) though he knew he ought to be released, but by this vile, iniquitous act, he gave Paul another one of his desired opportunities to witness for Christ in high places. The shrewdness of Festus saved Paul from falling into the trap of the Jews, for God was guiding Festus, and at the same time guarding Paul.

II. Paul's Appeal to Caesar (vv. 7-12). The Jews made many and grievous complaints, but without bringing a single witness to prove their assertions. Doubtless these were the same old charges that had been brought before Felix through Tertullus two years before, and which now, as then, could not be proved. Paul was permitted to answer for himself, and he declared that he had broken neither the Jewish nor the Roman law. Most of the enemies of Christianity and of the Bible "lay many and grievous charges against it which they cannot prove." In all ages the enemies of God and his word mistake strong and confident charges and vilifications as proofs. Paul's life was absolutely clean, and he could say, "I have not sinned at all" (v. 8, R. V.) in any of the directions in which he was charged. Festus, as the newly appointed governor, desired to do the Jews a favor; literally, desired to gain their favor. Therefore he said to Paul, "Wilt thou go up to Jerusalem, and there be judged of these things before me?" This amounted to an acquittal of Paul on the charges that would come under the Roman law.

There remained only such charges as would naturally come before the Sanhedrin, and the question was whether Paul would accept an informal acquittal from the Roman court on condition that he submit to a trial before his own people on the other count. Festus wished to throw upon Paul the responsibility of refusing to go to Jerusalem, and to avoid displeasing the Jews.

Festus got a courteous but a stinging and well deserved rebuke from his prisoner. Paul was perfectly willing to take any punishment he deserved, even unto death, but, having a clear conscience, he had no fear of Festus or any man. His appeal to Caesar was most unexpected. It confused Festus and baffled the Jews. The Lord's own words on his midnight visit to Paul in prison are here suggested (23:11).

Festus could make but one decision, "Unto Caesar thou shalt go." Paul's sincere and open character was the means of his safety and power.

III. Paul and Agrippa (vv. 13-22). Agrippa was the king of the northern part of Palestine, a Jew and trained in religious ceremonies, but one who never mixed politics with religion, wearing his Judaism as a garment. His father, Agrippa I, slew James the elder, the apostle.

The great-grandfather, "The Great," caused the massacre of the infant innocents (Math. 2).

He married his own sister, Bernice, who came with him on this visit to Festus.

Festus declared Paul's cause unto the king.

WHAT BEREIA OWES TO THE MOUNTAINS

By Leonard Harry Robinson
Representative of the Normal at the
Opening of Kentucky Hall.

God has stamped upon our very humanity this impress of hopefulness, it is the unchartered prerogative of human nature. A soul ceases to be a soul in proportion as it ceases to hope. Then, what are the hopes, the aspirations, for the mountain youth of tomorrow? Let's pause for an instant at his forest home. The shades of night are falling gently as from the wings of the saher bird. The children, strong and sturdy, trooping down the lane with the lowing herd, are seeking, as truant birds do, the quiet of the old home nest. The stars swarm in the bending skies, the tree thrills with the crickets cry, the restless bird calls from the neighboring wood, and the father, a simple man of God, gathers his family about him, telling old, old stories of romance and adventure, of how the world has promised him much, but has given him little.

To those mountaineers there is music in the word Berea. To the old it brings a bewitching strain from the harp of memory. To the young it is a reminder of all that is near and dear to them. But he is not to contend with bewitching strains of celestial promises. He says, "Berea you are indebted to me." He has pictured Berea as the great fountain of wisdom, where beautiful rivers wind their silver threads amid moss-covered banks, and the wise extend this wisdom to the haughty and the poor. He looks with weariness to the return of that man or woman, boy or girl, who has visited this fountain of knowledge. And his hopes are in Berea as he pleads, O beautiful river of water flowing clear as crystal from the throne of knowledge, let your blessings sprinkle me, for I am athirst in this desert land, O Berea! In your days of prosperity, remember that company in whose veins flow the young blood of a nation, in whose eyes kindle the fires of a pure faith, and from whose heart radiate strong purposes, which make nations and direct civilization. These shall rise up when need is, and go into life's great battle with unfaltering heroism, and under their banner shall gather the world's best and bravest youth.

You are indebted to the mothers, who are developing boyhood into manhood. A boy comes wafting on the pure mountain breeze, "O Berea, so many of our youth are growing into manhood ignorant of everything save the means of licensed indulgence and frivolity which our liberty affords, the sweetest of liberties which were ever transmitted from one generation to another. O Berea! Can you sum up your responsibilities? They are appalling, but they are thrust upon you. You are indebted to our mountains and it is time to act. You are indebted to our farmers because your professors have learned that brains mix better with soil than the waste of sea birds, and the mountains are calling for volunteers to walk by the farmer's side as he spreads the showers in the verdure of his fields and locks the sunshine in the glory of his harvest. You are indebted to that weather-worn school house standing in some bleak corner of our vine clad hills from whose windows the passerby catches the confused hum of recitations, or from whose door he sees all classes of children mingling together in motly play. You must plunge still deeper into the forest as the natural gravitations of the tide of population impels us onward. It is yours to send the flight of human thought from mountain-top to mountain-top, so the lingering nomad may have but a moment's pause to behold that flying ear, which comes to evade haunts, so long secured to savage life.

Then let the examples of the founders of Berea College in their deeds of heroism and self-sacrifice be our theme of meditation and discussion. Let our memories be refreshed with the noble efforts, the grand achievements of those who gave their toil, that we might taste the sweets of knowledge undisturbed. Berea is ours not alone to enjoy, but to foster and protect, ours to guard from seism, vice, and crime; ours to purify, exalt, ennoble; ours to walk amid the green hills of the southland early some beautiful spring morning just as the sun is tinting the eastern hill-tops with her first bright rays of day, and with Berea's preparations and instructions banish ignorance, banish indulgence, banish misrule, banish murder, banish the works of a raging hell, just as naturally as the morning mists are banished by the rising sun.

When ignorance vanishes, Berea's debt diminishes, when indulgence

vanishes, another debt is paid, when misrule is blotted out, the hands of corruption are broken asunder from the loins of our toiling masses, when crime is stabbed to the very heart and the works of a raging hell is throttled and torn to pieces, and from every hill-top there comes the voice of God-fearing, law abiding people, when the bare-footed ridge runner is given the chance to mount up the ladder of wisdom to the highest round of success, it is then and not until then, as Berea's towering buildings looked abroad upon the great work carried on by hands they once so nobly sheltered and from each beaming window there will appear a banner of this device, "We are preparing dwelling places for the fairest, the purest, the noblest, and the best of earth's humanity."

WHAT KENTUCKY OWES BEREIA

By Homer H. Lewis
Representative of the College at the
Opening of Kentucky Hall.

Kentucky is indebted to Berea directly in proportion to the amount of service Berea has done for Kentucky.

The subject resolves itself into three factors, namely, What was the condition of the people of Kentucky when Berea College was founded; What is the condition of the people of Kentucky today; and in what way has Berea been instrumental in bringing about a change of this condition.

Looking into the pages of history, we find that the people of Kentucky were in a very bad way sixty years ago. There were practically no schools and no churches, and consequently a lack of education. Whenever there is lack of education in a country there is also a lack of civilization. The people lived largely by hunting and fishing, and died generally from the bullet of their opposing feudsmen. Feud after feud waged over southeastern Kentucky until it is fair to say that in that section at that time there was a condition of war. One of the great ambitions of a young man of that day was to become a murderer. These are a characteristic trait of a barbaric people.

Glancing at conditions as they exist today, we see quite a different picture. We have made wonderful strides of progress in the past sixty years, and better still, we are striving harder to reach the goal of civilization today in Kentucky than ever before. The condition of the people of Kentucky today indicates characteristics of a people who are considerably more than semi-civilized.

Now, in what way has Berea helped to bring about this remarkable change? It has educated the poor people of Kentucky. Berea is the one place in all our country that the poor boy and the poor girl have equal opportunities with the rich. It is the one place in Kentucky that you can get the goods for less than cost. Berea charges no profit, and in this way it has caused the installations of high aspirations, and noble ideals into the hearts of thousands and thousands of Kentuckians that otherwise could not have been reached. Think, if you will, of the young man, with a cigarette in his mouth, a bottle of moonshine in one pocket and a six-shooter in the other. It is Sunday, and the young man spends the whole day learning to gamble. Now, see the young man on another screen after he has spent two years in Berea College. It is Sunday, and you find that young man in the school house or the church house of his community, trying to instill the principles of Christianity into the hearts of his neighbors and to make them wiser and nobler citizens. In trying to transfer the vision that he has gained through Berea College to his fellow mountaineers. Now this is no imaginary case, but concrete reality. I know of hundreds of such cases. How much more is that young man worth to Kentucky than he was two years ago? Now multiply this enormous Berea has sent out many thousands of such students, and you can in a small way, begin to realize what Berea has done for Kentucky.

We owe Berea College a debt that cannot be expressed in terms of dollars. Kentucky could pay for this magnificent hall that bears its name, and then not decrease the indebtedness to Berea College one atom of one percent. Whenever an institution reaches out among the poor, common class of people, picks up young men and young women who are headed for degradation, changes the course of their lives, gives them a clean mind, a clean body, and a clean soul, sends them away with their hearts bubbling over with a desire to serve humanity. There is no material reward sufficient to repay that institution. This is what Berea has been doing for the people

of Kentucky for sixty years. Whenever a young man has stood in the College chapel as I have, and in one week seen as many as two hundred Kentucky mountaineers march up these isles through the influence of Berea College, and give their hearts to Jesus Christ, that young man cannot say how much Kentucky owes Berea. There are no terms large enough to express it.

The mountains of Kentucky have been brought from a condition barely above barbarism to a state at least approaching civilization, largely through the instrumentality of Berea College. Then what would you say Kentucky owes Berea?

TO THE VOCATIONAL GIRLS

By Raleigh V. Trosper
Representative of the Vocational at
the Opening of Kentucky Hall.

God in His infinite love is looking down upon us today. Searching the innermost depths of our hearts, He reads therein our hopes, our desires, our aspirations for future homes among the Southern Highlands. As this vision of reality fills our beings with the essence of love for a home, our thoughts, spontaneously, turn towards the Vocational Girls of Berea College.

Girls of the Vocational Department, Kentucky Hall means much to you. It represents the prayers and sacrifices of Christian men and women. Kentucky Hall is to be your home during the time that you are here, learning how to apply the art and science of weaving, sewing, business and home management.

The time has come for the mountain girl to throw off the yoke of drudgery, break the shackles of ignorance, tradition and sentiment, and take her rightful place in the activities of human progress.

The mountain girls have been subjected to the worst drudgery—carrying water, hauling and cutting wood, sewing and cooking under unfavorable conditions, whereby tons of energy were wasted—simply because the moss-covered methods have never been changed.

It is in the Vocational Department of Berea College that the mountain girls receive the very best training possible along the lines of Christianity and home-making.

Vocational Girls, the destiny of the Southern Highlands is in your hands.

Will you go with me for just a few minutes back into the hills to the old home? In typical mountain fashion it stands there, unpainted and weatherworn. The mother, in a faded calico dress, shoulders bent, face seamed with lines of care and hands worn with the toil of drudgery, is seated in her chair, sewing, always at her work. Youth, at one time sat lightly upon her brow and she looked out upon the world with many an aspiration. But she never received a vocational training.

Too little attention has been given to the training of the mountain girl in home management. In the past, her knowledge for preparing meals and performing other household duties has been limited to that which she obtained in the confines of the home. Her work became a burden through this neglect. Generation after generation saw no way to make a change. But across the horizon of her narrow world, stretches the rays of a new light. The dawn of a new day is at hand, in which she shall learn new ideas and break the cruel fetters of bondage. This new light is Berea College. It has penetrated the forest-clad hills of the Carolinas, stretches across the mountains of Tennessee, Alabama, and Georgia; illuminates the Blue Ridge Mountains of the Virginias and gives light among the picturesque Gunberlands of Kentucky.

A vocational training means far more to the girl than anything else. It opens new fields of thought. Personality is developed, and it is these girls with their personality that are to improve the social, economic, educational and religious conditions in their mountain communities.

Joan of Arc's personality defeated the legions of Britain and wafted over the French empire the silken folds of the Lillies of France!

Christ standing on the Mount, and teaching the simple truths of this life and the life to come, lifted the world, by his personality, to the utmost height of civilization! President Frost, by his personality, has done more towards solving the vocational and Christian problems in the Southern Highlands than any other person in America!

I have seen the cultured and refined ladies of the East. I have observed the fashionable ladies of the North; I have watched the Western ladies ride their ponies across the plains, and I have seen the Southern ladies in their Colonial mansions, but I challenge the Western world to produce a class of ladies superior to the Vocational Ladies of

SIX DOORS

FOR ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE

1st Door—Berea's Vocational Schools

Training that adds to your money-earning power, combined with general education.

FOR YOUNG MEN—Agriculture, Carpentry, Bricklaying, Printing, Commerce and Telegraphy.

FOR YOUNG LADIES—Home Science, Dressmaking, Cooking, Nursing, Stenography and Typewriting.

2nd Door—Berea's Foundation School

General Education for those not far advanced, combined with some vocational training. No matter what your present advancement, we can put you with others like yourself and give chance for most rapid progress.

3rd Door—Berea's General Academy Course

For those who are not expecting to teach and who are not going thru College, and desire more general education. It also gives the best general education for those who wish a good start in study and expect to carry it on by themselves.

4th Door—Berea's Normal School

This gives the very best training for those who expect to teach. Courses are so arranged that young people can teach through the summer and fall and attend school through the winter and spring, thus earning money to keep right on in their course of study. Read Dinsmore's great book, "How to Teach a District School."

5th Door—Berea's Preparatory Academy Course

This is the straight road to College—best training in Mathematics, Sciences, Languages, History and all preparatory subjects. The Academy is now Berea's largest department.

6th Door—Berea College

This is the crown of the whole institution, and provides standard courses in all advanced subjects.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

| | FALL TERM | VOCATIONAL AND FOUNDATION SCHOOLS | ACADEMY AND NORMAL | COLLEGE |
|---------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|---------|
| Incidental Fee | \$ 5.00 | \$ 6.00 | \$ 7.00 | \$ 7.00 |
| Room | 5.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 |
| Board 7 weeks | 9.45 | 9.45 | 9.45 | 9.45 |
| Amount due Sept. 13, 1916.... | \$20.05 | \$22.45 | \$23.45 | \$23.45 |
| Board 7 weeks, due Nov. 1, 1916 | 9.45 | 9.45 | 9.45 | 9.45 |
| Total for term | \$29.50 | \$31.90 | \$32.90 | \$32.90 |

*This does not include the dollar deposit nor money for books or laundry.

Special Expenses in addition to Incidental Fee—Business

| | Fall | Winter | Spring |
|--|---------|---------|---------|
| Stenography and Typewriting | \$14.00 | \$12.00 | \$10.00 |
| Bookkeeping (brief course) | 14.00 | 12.00 | 10.00 |
| Bookkeeping (regular course) | 7.00 | 6.00 | 5.00 |
| Business course for students in other departments: | | | |
| Stenography | 10.50 | 9.00 | 7.50 |
| Typewriting, with one hour's use of instrument | 7.00 | 6.00 | 5.00 |
| Com. Law, Com. Geog., Com. Arith., or Penmanship, each... .. | 2.10 | 1.80 | 1.50 |

In no case will special Business Fees exceed \$15.00 per term.

Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

It is a great advantage to continue during winter and spring and have a full year of continuous study. Many young people waste time in the public schools going over and over the same things, when they might be improving much faster by coming to Berea and starting in on new studies with some of the best young men and women from other counties and states.

Applicants must bring or send a testimonial showing that they are above 15 years old, in good health, and of good character. This may be signed by some former Berea student or some reliable teacher or neighbor. The use of tobacco is strictly forbidden.

Fall Term opened September 13, 1916. Hurry in!

For information or friendly advice write to the Secretary.

MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Berea, Ky

Appalachian America.

LOYALTY TO THE INSTITUTION

By Clyde Evans
Representative of the Academy at
the Opening of Kentucky Hall.

The Academy of Berea College is very glad to have a part in this dedication service. As the representative of the Academy—its student body and its faculty—I wish to say that we rejoice with all the other friends of Berea College at the good fortune of that institution in having so splendid a building to dedicate. I can pay Kentucky Hall no higher compliment than to say that that we of the Academy would like to have, and hope some day to have, a building just like it in which the young women of our department may live. But we realize that good things come slowly, and so I am sure that the Academy girls will second me when I say that we are as happy as any one here that the girls of the Vocational Schools have this splendid new dormitory home.

The satisfaction which the Academy takes in Kentucky Hall is neither forced nor artificial. On the other hand, it springs spontaneously and naturally out of the deep sense of loyalty that we of the Academy feel toward the entire institution of which we are a part. I am glad that it has fallen to my lot to speak to you upon the subject of loyalty, for to my mind loyalty is one of the most important and most essential factors in the life of an institution like ours. It is, of course, impossible to select any one element in the life of a college and say that it is the all-important element. Nevertheless, I venture to say that without loyalty, without a prevailing sense of the proper subordination of the part to the whole, Berea College

would be an impossibility. Without that vision of the larger things ahead, about which Doctor Crafts spoke to us the other day, Berea College would never have come into existence. It was the loyalty of its founders to a noble principle that made Berea possible at the outset. And it is that same loyalty within the College to-day, of each department, to all the rest, that makes possible the continuation of the work with the smallest degree of friction and unrest.

Some of you will recall the disjunction that Dr. Roberts made on Sunday morning between an organization and an organism. Berea College, it is true, is an organization, not an organism. Yet like all other organizations it partakes of certain characteristics of an organism. In other words, it does have certain principles or motives guiding its life and making possible a larger, a more spiritual work than it would be able to realize without such directing forces. And one of the most potent of these forces is institutional loyalty. Just as it is, in a very real sense of the word, the loyalty of one organ of the body to the others which causes it to function properly, so it is the loyalty of one department to all the rest that brings about harmony and good will instead of jarring and discord.

Therefore, we of the Academy suggest that at this time we should not be content with merely dedicating Kentucky Hall to the service of the College, but that we should rededicate ourselves, with a deep sense of loyalty, to the best interests of the school. And that rededication should be not only of individuals, but of departments. The

(Continued on page eight.)